RICHARD
THE LION HEART

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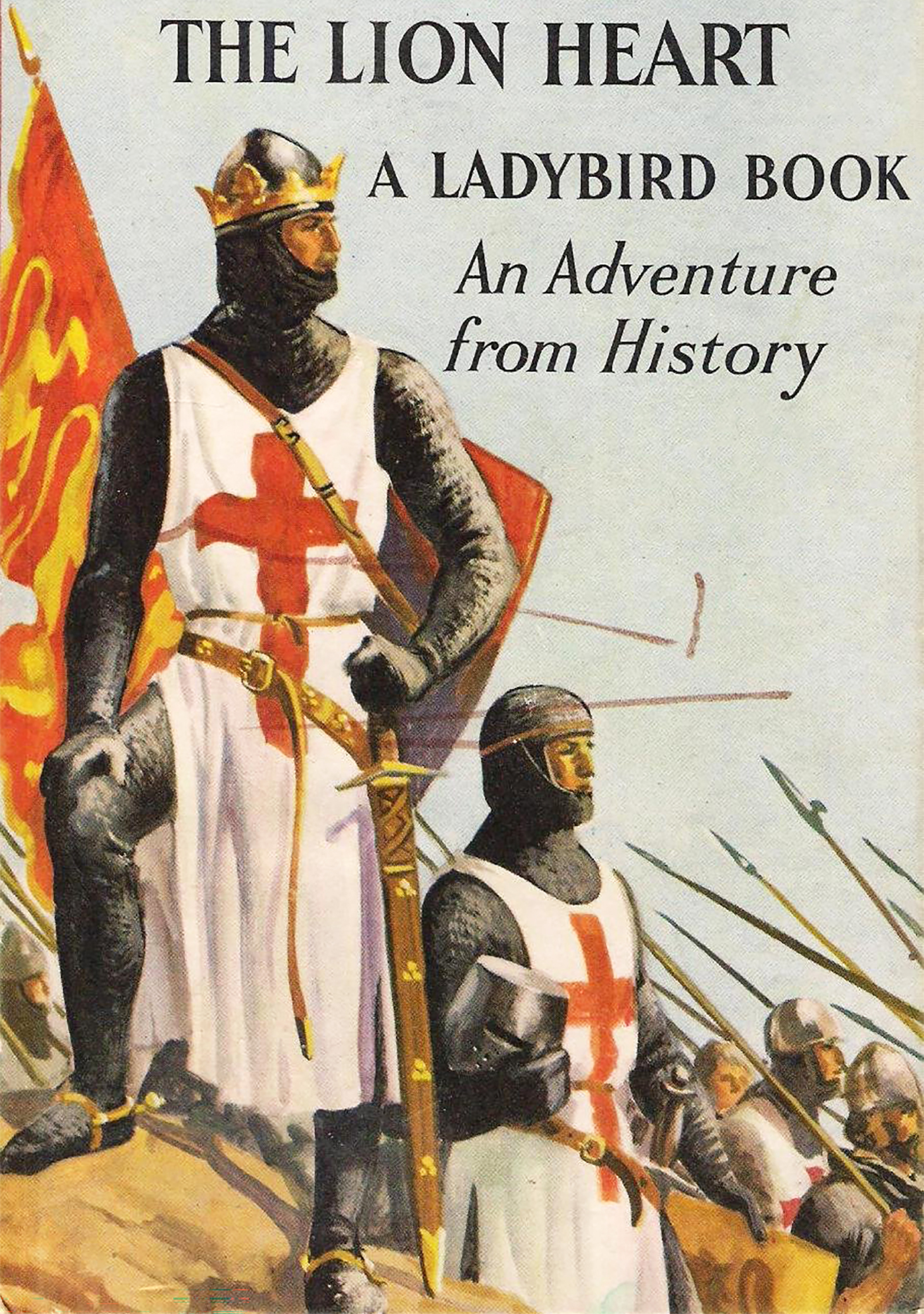
An Adventure from History



RICHARD
THE LION HEART

This is the adventurous story of King Richard, the Lion-hearted, and of the Crusades which he led to recover the Holy City of Jerusalem from the infidels.

A LADYBIRD BOOK

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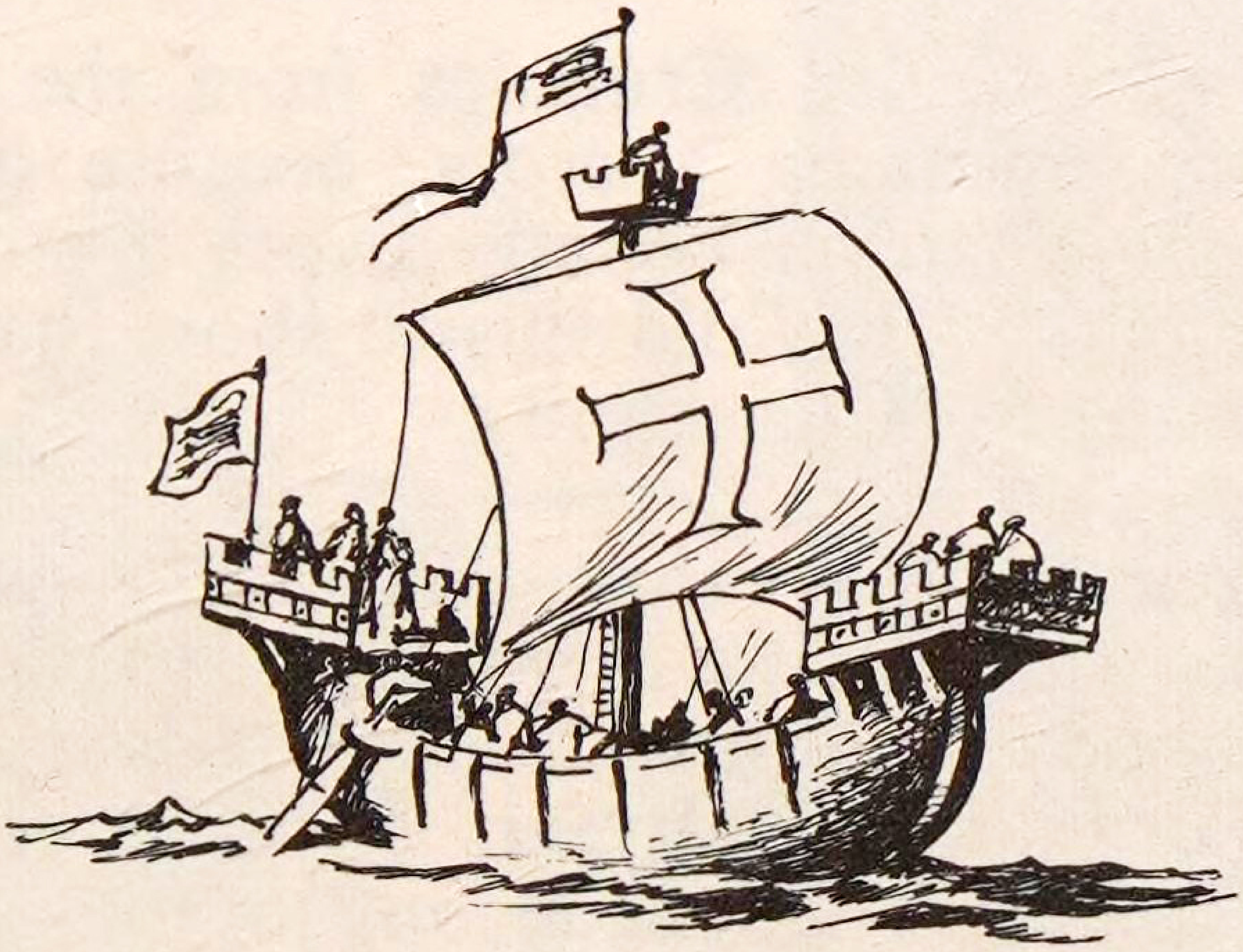
AN ADVENTURE FROM HISTORY

RICHARD THE LION HEART



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Richard
the Lion Heart

RICHARD THE LION HEART

The Crusades is the name given to certain expeditions long ago, consisting of soldiers from all the countries of Europe, who were fighting to capture Jerusalem from the Turks. These Crusades continued at intervals over two hundred years, from 1096 to 1291.

They were called Crusades from the Latin word *crux*, meaning a cross, because all the soldiers, of whatever country, wore a cross on their surcoats. They did this to show that they were fighting for Christianity.

The reason why they wished to capture Jerusalem was because it was in this Holy City that the body of Jesus Christ was laid in the tomb. For hundreds of years Christian pilgrims from all countries had made long journeys, often on foot, to pray at the shrine. No-one had interfered with them until the Mohammedan Turks captured Jerusalem, about the same time that William of Normandy conquered England.

The Mohammedan Turks hated the Christians. They persecuted and killed the Christian pilgrims, and even desecrated the shrine itself. So the Head of the Christian Church, Pope Urban II, sent a priest from Amiens, called Peter the Hermit, to preach all over France, urging men to join in the Holy War for Jerusalem.

The First Crusade was in the year 1096. Men who volunteered to join in it were excused from paying their debts, and criminals were pardoned the moment they stitched the cross of the crusader on their surcoats.

Of course, many men other than debtors and criminals joined the Crusade. Princes and nobles, bishops and priests, rich and poor, were gathered together to capture Jerusalem from the Mohammedan Turks. The crowds who followed Peter the Hermit numbered some 80,000 people, and, with women and children amongst them, they set out for the Holy Land. None reached it. All were killed by the natives of the countries through which they passed.

More war-like armies followed them across Europe to Constantinople. Led by famous soldiers, they crossed the Bosphorus, and drove the Turks out of Jerusalem.

The Holy City was now safe for Christian pilgrims. But the men who were ruling what was then called the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, quarrelled amongst themselves. The Second Crusade, undertaken to drive back the advancing Turks, was defeated, and the City itself was conquered in 1187 by a famous Mohammedan prince named Saladin. It was in the Third Crusade, fighting to recapture Jerusalem, that King Richard I of England took part.

Richard was the third son of King Henry II, but although he was born in England, he never spoke the English language, and was really more French than English. At the age of fifteen he was installed Duke of Aquitaine, a large province in the south of France which had belonged to his mother, Eleanor of Aquitaine.

Richard soon showed that he meant to rule Aquitaine himself, and when his father interfered, he joined with his brothers Henry and Geoffrey, in open revolt. Although Richard was only sixteen, he proved himself so good a soldier that the King had to invade Aquitaine twice to make Richard obey him.

Richard was a large and powerful man, and became known as *Cœur de Lion*, which means Lion-hearted. Unfortunately he was also quarrelsome and very quick-tempered. Only two years after the rebellion in Aquitaine, he quarrelled with his elder brother Henry, who invaded Aquitaine with an army. His father marched to help Richard, but the war ended when Prince Henry suddenly died.

Richard was now heir to the English Throne, and King Henry gave orders that his fourth son, John, should become Duke of Aquitaine. Richard objected, and again took up arms against his father.

The ingratitude of his son broke King Henry's heart. He died in France whilst Richard, helped by his younger brother John, was in arms against him.

Richard was now King of England, but he took no interest in the government of the country. During the ten years of his reign, he only spent seven months in his kingdom. His whole interest was in war and fighting.

The Third Crusade was being preached in Europe when Richard became King. This was his chance. He was not only the best commander of his day, he was the best and bravest individual fighter. With his great two-handed sword, he liked nothing better than to be in the forefront of a battle.

It was natural that he should join in the Crusade. Already King Philip of France and King Frederick of Germany had raised armies to fight for Jerusalem, and Richard now sent word to England for money and men. The money was obtained by many illegal taxes and the sale of high offices of State. Richard said he would sell the city of London if he could find anyone to buy it, and various towns obtained valuable charters and rights in exchange for contributions.

The three Kings set out with their armies, but the German King Frederick was drowned crossing a swollen river, and his soldiers returned to Germany. Richard and Philip of France made the journey by sea, wintering on the island of Sicily.

Wherever Richard went there was sure to be trouble, chiefly owing to the King's overbearing manner and quick temper. It was not long before he quarrelled with Tancred, the Ruler of Sicily. Tancred was obliged to pay Richard 20,000 ounces of gold; he also showed him a letter from Philip, warning him never to trust the English King.

Richard immediately accused Philip of treachery, and from that time neither trusted the other.

Richard set sail with two hundred ships, but they were scattered by a storm, and Richard's own ship took shelter in Rhodes. Another ship, in which the King's future wife, Berengaria, was travelling, was driven into harbour in Cyprus. Here she and some of her ladies were badly treated by the Greek ruler of the island. When Richard heard this, he immediately set sail for Cyprus with his army. The island was soon captured, and the foolish governor who had dared to insult Richard Cœur de Lion, was kept in chains for four years.

The armies of England and France joined forces at Acre, in what is now Palestine. A third army, under Leopold, Duke of Austria, had already arrived, and the town, held by the Turks, was being closely besieged.

Almost immediately Richard quarrelled again with Philip, who demanded half the island of Cyprus. Richard scornfully refused, and the quarrel between the two leaders spread to their armies. Although both continued to take part in the siege, they refused to fight side by side.

The siege of Acre lasted two years. Richard was always to be found where the fighting was fiercest, either doing terrible execution with his great sword, or directing the fighting from his litter when his exertions in the great heat of Palestine made him too ill to stand.

King Philip of France was no fighter, and he grew bitterly jealous of the renown which Richard's bravery won for him. Many of the best French knights joined Richard's army, and the rewards which he offered for brave deeds brought numbers of French and Austrian soldiers into his ranks. Richard was further assisted by spies inside the walls of Acre who sent messages fastened to arrows, fired from the battlements into the English camp.

During the long siege of Acre things had happened which would seem strange to us to-day. When Richard was taken ill, Saladin sent messengers to the English camp with baskets of fresh fruit, and Richard sent presents to Saladin in return.

The capture of Acre was the cause of another quarrel, this time with the Duke Leopold of Austria. When they captured a city the first thing victorious commanders did was to place their flags on the highest battlements. The flag of England was soon flying from the topmost tower, with the flag of France beside it. Seeing the two flags, Leopold gave orders for his flag to be raised alongside them.

This was too much for Richard's temper. Seizing the Austrian flag, he flung it from the battlements into the moat, saying that the flag of a mere duke was not worthy to fly beside those of kings.

Duke Leopold made no reply. It was not wise to cross King Richard, who was just as ready with his sword as with his insults, and Leopold had seen him in battle, striking down men like ninepins. But although he suffered the insult in silence, he did not forget. His revenge was to come later.

Richard was a great soldier and a magnificent fighter: to come within reach of his sword was certain death. But knowing that no man was his equal, he was careless whom he offended. Both Philip and Leopold now hated him as much as they feared him, and a time came when Philip could bear with Richard no longer. He left for France, followed by scornful reproaches from the English King.

The crusading armies consisted of many thousands of men, and it was often difficult to supply them with food. Richard overcame the difficulty by daring raids, during which he captured supplies meant for Saladin's army. On one occasion a whole rich convoy fell into his hands.

Although the fighting was so fierce that no prisoners were taken, Richard and Saladin continued to send courteous messages and presents to one another. Richard even conferred the honour of knighthood on Saladin's nephew.

It was in the great heat of midsummer that Acre was captured. Now Richard, with the combined army of 100,000 men, began the long march south to Jerusalem, constantly attacked by the armies of Saladin, and hampered by the difficult nature of the country through which they had to pass.

The long march south through Caesarea to Jaffa was a continuous battle. The Arab horsemen were much lighter than the Christian knights in their heavy armour, and could ride much faster. They charged down on the marching column shouting "There is no god but Allah!" but when the mailed knights turned on them, they galloped rapidly away.

The army of Saladin was not the only danger which the crusaders had to face. One night when they camped beside a river, two knights were eaten by crocodiles.

Still the attacks continued as the army marched doggedly on. Richard was everywhere, his great sword carving what one writer who was there describes as 'a lane of dead' wherever he rode. At last the army reached the plain of Arsuf, where Saladin had assembled a large army.

Up to this point the Saracens had done all the attacking, but now Richard gave the word to charge. With cries of "Saint George for England!" the heavily armoured knights thundered down on the Saracen horsemen, many of whom sprang from their saddles and climbed trees to escape the terrible swords and axes of the crusaders. Others rode into the sea, but none escaped. The victory was complete.

The heavy armour worn by the crusaders gave them a great advantage over the lightly armed Saracens in hand-to-hand fighting, but it must have been very uncomfortable to wear in the heat of the Palestine desert.

The knights in Richard's army wore chain mail. Over their padded coats they had a loose shirt, called a hauberk, made of interwoven iron links. This had attached to it a hood of the same chain mail, which the knight pulled over his head.

His legs were protected by long stockings made of the same kind of iron links, and when he had all his armour on, he had to be very strong to carry its great weight.

On top of the hood of chain mail the crusader wore an iron helm, which looked very much like a saucepan turned upside-down and without the handle. Sometimes the top was pointed, so that blows from a sword would glance off it harmlessly. When on the march it hung from a chain attached to his saddle, and was not put on over his iron hood until just before he went into action. In all this he fought under the burning sun of Syria.

After the battle of Arsuf, Richard tried to make peace with the Saracens, but Saladin refused to give up Jerusalem to the crusaders. With difficulty Richard persuaded his weary soldiers to continue the Holy War.

The march inland from the coast to Jerusalem was slow and difficult. It started in October, but when the December rains came, the crusaders had not advanced very far. Instead of the blinding heat, the mailed knights found themselves up to their knees in mud.

The army toiled on, and soon after Christmas the crusaders were within twelve miles of the Holy City. Some hills in between prevented them from seeing it, but the fact that they were so near put new heart into the army. They believed that a few days would see them in Jerusalem.

Richard knew better. All supplies for his soldiers had to come from the coast, and many convoys were destroyed by the Saracens. It was clear that if they attempted to besiege Jerusalem, the crusaders would starve before the garrison. At a council of war it was decided to retreat to the coast. It is said that Richard refused to look at the City he was unable to capture.

As the crusaders turned from Jerusalem to begin their weary march to Ascalon, a truce was signed with Saladin. He agreed to give Christian pilgrims safe conduct to Jerusalem and to allow the crusaders to keep all the country they had conquered. The true object of the crusade, the capture of Jerusalem, was not achieved.

The negotiations for the truce were made between Richard and Saladin's brother, Malek el Adil. In the novel called "The Talisman", by Sir Walter Scott, there are stories of how Richard and Saladin talked together, but in fact they never met, although each admired the other.

One of the stories tells of a meeting in the desert when King Richard was entertained by Saladin. The two kings were so differently dressed and armed that they looked at one another with interest. It was Richard's two-handed sword which chiefly attracted Saladin's attention.

Compared with the curved razor-sharp scimitar of Saladin, it looked a clumsy weapon, but when Richard, with a mighty blow, cut an iron bar in half, Saladin drew his own weapon and throwing a fine silken scarf into the air, cut it cleanly in two. Each weapon was perfect in its own way.

Whilst Richard was at Ascalon news came from England which made him very angry. He learned that his brother John was trying to take over the kingdom, and that his former ally Philip of France was preparing to invade Normandy.

The trouble in England was partly Richard's own fault. He cared nothing for England except as a country to be taxed to pay his soldiers. So he left to govern it a man who had orders to raise as much money as he could, by whatever means.

This man, who was known as Longchamp, was so unpopular that the people turned to Prince John, Richard's younger brother, for help. John saw that this was his chance to seize the throne. He knew that Richard always charged in where the fighting was fiercest, and he had every reason to expect that he would be killed in Palestine.

Richard was now a very sick man. The fighting in the terrible weather conditions in Palestine, sometimes in bitter weather with driving rain and hail, and sometimes in blinding heat, had undermined his strength. He decided to return to England, always hoping to be able to come back with a fresh army and capture Jerusalem.

It would have seemed sensible for Richard to return to England by sea. Perhaps he meant to do so, but the little ships of Richard's day were very much at the mercy of the winds, and after many adventures Richard was cast ashore at Ragusa, on the coast of what is now Yugoslavia.

The King was so glad to be saved from the stormy sea that he built a church in thanks to God for his deliverance.

Again he set forth by sea, sailing not to England, but northwards up the Adriatic, and again he was driven ashore. This time he landed near Venice.

Richard now decided to cross Europe and return home by land. As he had bitterly insulted and quarrelled with the rulers of all the countries through which he would have to pass, this was a very dangerous thing to do. But Richard never attempted to avoid danger, and he set off disguised as a merchant. However, he was much too well known to escape detection, and when word was brought to Leopold, Duke of Austria, that King Richard was in Vienna, almost alone, Leopold knew that revenge for the insult to his flag was within his grasp.

Leopold immediately went with a party of armed men to arrest Richard, and the King, realising that alone he could not fight an army, surrendered. He was taken to a strong castle called Dürrenstein, on a rock above the Danube.

Although Richard was now helpless and a prisoner, Leopold was so afraid of him that he ordered his guards to stand round him, day and night, with drawn swords.

The people of England already had word that Richard was on his way home. When he did not arrive, they began to have fears for his safety. No-one knew where he was, and those who hated the thought of John becoming King of England, were anxious to discover his whereabouts.

There is a story that it was Richard's favourite minstrel, Blondel, who found where he was imprisoned. The story goes that Blondel went from castle to castle all through France and Austria, singing outside each of them a song which Richard had himself composed. At last he came to Dürrenstein, and to his delight heard the voice of the King joining in the song. Unfortunately the story is not true. Richard's place of imprisonment was quickly discovered by two abbots sent from England.

Richard now had cause to be sorry for the way in which he had insulted Leopold of Austria and Philip of France. The Emperor Henry VI of Germany was also his enemy. Although any one of them would willingly have murdered him, Richard was worth more alive than dead.

Richard was now handed over to Henry VI by Leopold, and both his own brother and Philip of France wrote to Henry asking him to keep Richard in prison for as long as possible. John wanted time to make himself King of England, and Philip wanted Richard kept out of the way whilst he invaded Normandy.

Henry would have agreed if he had not hoped to get a large ransom for Richard. He demanded £100,000, and Richard sent orders to England for the money to be raised.

Richard was not an easy prisoner. Leopold and Philip were both afraid of him, and he treated them with scorn. Henry VI admired him in spite of their quarrels, and for part of his captivity he was royally entertained as an honoured guest. At other times he was confined in the grim dungeons of a fortress built for the reception of those doomed to death.

If Richard expected the people of England cheerfully to pay £100,000 to free him from captivity, he was mistaken. Although many of them disliked John, they knew nothing of Richard except that he had taxed them heavily and given them nothing in return.

Richard was determined that the money should be raised. The treasures of the churches and monasteries were seized, every man was forced to pay one quarter of his year's income, the whole of the Cistercian wool crop was taken and sold, and anyone, no matter how poor, who did not contribute, was persecuted or imprisoned.

One hundred thousand pounds may not sound very much to-day, but in Richard's time it was twice the whole annual revenue of the country.

England was not a rich country, and the drain of the unending wars in France and Palestine had made it poorer than ever. The state of the peasants was so miserable that it was common for people to die of hunger. They lived in miserable hovels, and though the woods were full of game, they were savagely punished if they killed any for food. Even when the deer from the King's forests ruined their little crops, the peasants could do nothing.

The ransom was at last raised and Richard was free. He travelled to Antwerp to take ship to England, but was held up by storms and contrary winds.

Whilst he was there, Henry changed his mind and determined to recapture Richard in order to get more money. Fortunately Richard was warned in time and managed to escape on board a small trading vessel. He made a safe journey to England, in spite of the fact that Philip of France sent ships to intercept him.

In the novel "Ivanhoe", Sir Walter Scott has told the story of how John was presiding at a tournament when a slip of paper was handed to him. It was from Philip of France, and on it was written: "Take heed to thyself—the devil is unchained!"

King Richard was a man of whom every man was afraid. If they had tried to injure him they were more afraid still. There were now four men who were terrified at the thought of what might happen to them: Leopold of Austria, Philip of France, Henry VI of Germany, and Prince John of England. One English knight, who held a castle for John, died of fright when he heard that Richard was free.

After a pilgrimage to Canterbury to give thanks for his delivery, Richard entered London in triumph. He came home as a hero, and for the moment the citizens forgot about the dishonest ways in which he had extorted money from them. They were soon to find out their mistake.

Richard's one idea was to recruit another army to fight Philip of France, and then to return to Palestine. In order to do this, he dismissed all the officers of state with the excuse that they had not attempted to prevent John from seizing the throne. He then held a public auction, selling the offices, even including that of Chancellor, to the highest bidder.

Richard's ways of raising money were unlawful and wrong, but they were effective. He was soon able to sail from Plymouth with a fleet of over a hundred ships.

When Richard arrived in France he was told that John wished to see him to ask for his forgiveness, but was afraid to face him. Richard was quick-tempered, but often generous. "John mistakes me if he is afraid," he said. "Bring him in. After all he is my brother." So John, treacherous to the last, was forgiven.

As soon as he learned that Richard was in France, Philip began to retreat from Normandy. He knew what would happen if he ventured his army in a battle with Richard: he was even more fearful of what would happen to himself if he fell into Richard's hands as a prisoner.

Various castles in Normandy had surrendered to Philip, and as he retreated he left garrisons to hold them. When they saw Richard they knew that defence was hopeless. Even the very strongest castles surrendered to him, such was the fear which his mere presence inspired in their defenders.

As Philip retreated he showed all the characteristics of a boasting coward. Several times he sent messages to Richard defying him to come on, and threatening him with defeat if he did. Richard immediately advanced, only to find that Philip had again run away.

In a few weeks Richard was once more master of his French inheritance. In order to hold it he built the strongest castle in France, probably the strongest mediæval castle ever built anywhere. It stood on a rock in a loop of the river Seine, where its ruins, as in the illustration, may be seen to this day. Richard christened it Castle Gaillard.

The war with Philip continued, and France became a land of ruin and desolation. Finally a truce was arranged, and Richard and Philip met on the river Seine. As neither trusted the other, Richard remained in a boat on the river, and Philip sat on his horse on the bank. Philip no doubt wished to be able to get away quickly if Richard threatened to land.

Richard returned to the castle of Chinon, and it was here that word came to him of a rich treasure of gold found by one of his French subjects. Richard had only one idea where treasure was concerned, and he ordered the finder to surrender it to him.

When this was refused Richard marched with his army to the castle of Chalus, where he believed the treasure to be hidden. Finding the gates closed, he immediately laid siege to the castle.

Richard was, as always, indifferent to personal danger, and with one of his captains he went close to the castle to seek out the best place for an assault. Suddenly a bolt from a cross-bow sang through the air and Richard fell, mortally wounded. Cœur de Lion, the Lion-hearted, had fought his last fight.

Richard was not a good king. He cared only for his soldiers. But he was brave, and loved a brave man. When the soldier who shot him was captured and brought before him as he lay dying, he said, "What cause had you to kill me?"

"You killed my father and my brothers with your own hand," said the soldier. "Now that you are dying I care not what you do to me." "I forgive you my death," said the King. "You may go free."

With the death of Richard no further effective attempt to capture Jerusalem was made for thirty years. The Fourth Crusade never reached Palestine. It was followed by the Children's Crusade, ten years later.

A French peasant boy believed that he had been commanded by God to lead a crusade of children. He travelled all over France and many thousands of children, mostly under twelve years of age, ran away from home and followed him. Some from Germany tried to cross the Alps, others from France sailed from Marseilles. None reached Jerusalem, and of most of them nothing was ever heard again. Many were captured by the Arabs and sold as slaves in the market at Alexandria.

There were still to be found men who desired nothing better than to fight for the recovery of Jerusalem, the Holy City. But the real crusading spirit had died out, and many of those who took part were intent only on what they could loot from the captured cities of the East.

One crusade never got beyond Egypt, but Jerusalem was actually reached by Frederick II of Germany, thirty years after Richard's death. A Christian Kingdom of Jerusalem was established, but it was never free from fighting.

It was another English prince, Edward, afterwards Edward I of England, who in the year 1272 captured Nazareth and made treaties favourable to the Christians.

It was chiefly the traders of cities like Genoa and Venice who profited from the later crusades. We hear of them following the armies, bartering their wares in the captured markets, buying the strange new silks and brocades, the spices and fruits of Egypt and Syria. Soldiers died, but the merchants lived and throve. And the captains and mariners who transported the crusading armies and returned with holds full of merchandise, also made fortunes. Their aim was selfish, but they opened up the markets of the east.

The Crusades upset Europe for nearly two hundred years. They cost millions of lives, and wasted valuable treasure which could have been put to better use. At the same time they brought advantages to the western world which at that time could have come in no other way.

When Richard sailed for the east, the nobles who sailed with him left behind them castles which we should consider almost unfit to live in. There were no comforts, and little attempt was made to brighten bare stone rooms.

The palaces of the east were rich with silks and tapestries, carpets and soft cushions. Beautiful glass goblets and table-ware in precious metals dazzled the crusaders, who used pewter and wooden platters at home. All these things found their way into English castles.

New arts and new inventions were brought back by men wise enough to see what they could mean to England. The culture and learning of the ancient races of the east amazed English noblemen who could neither read nor write. Perhaps most of all, the Crusades made men curious to know more of the eastern world. Amongst them was Marco Polo, of whom you may read in another book in this series.

Venice
Genoa
Rome
SICILY

The Three main
CRUSADES

1st (1096-99) ——
3rd (1189-92) – – –
6th (1248-54) - - - -

inople
Bosphorus
RHODES

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